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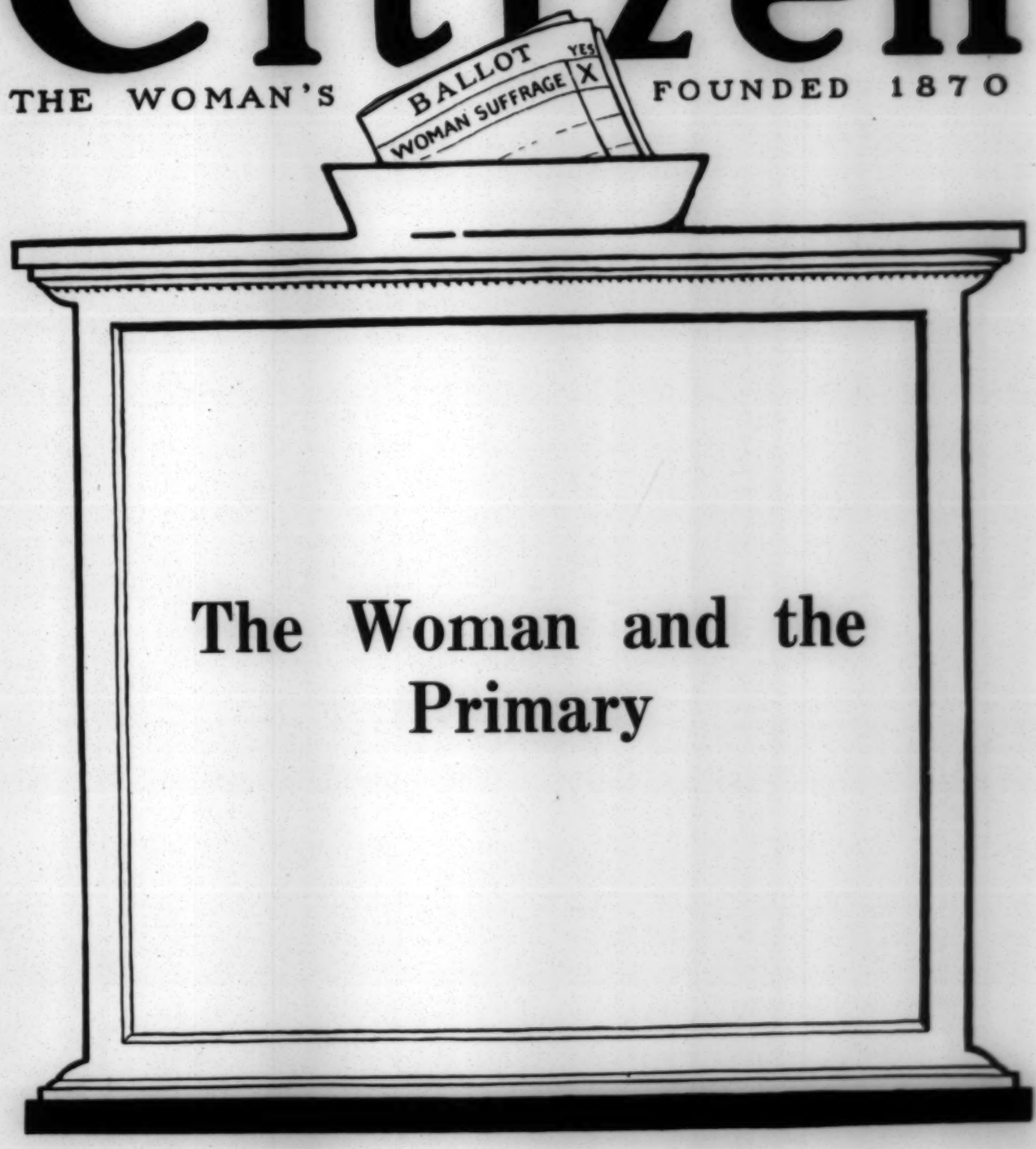
September 14, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



The Woman and the Primary

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III SEPTEMBER 14, 1918 No. 16

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

WITH the more pressing war measures soon to be disposed of by Congress, it is expected that the attention of the Senate will revert to the Federal Suffrage Amendment which has held its place on the Senate calendar since last January. One reason for this belief is the approach of the Congressional elections, in which all of the Representatives and many Senators must make their accounting with the voters. The tremendous growth of woman suffrage sentiment throughout the nation is not news to the average Senator, and the Federal Suffrage Amendment now is generally recognized as the chief political issue in the coming campaign, aside from direct war problems.

Readers of the *Woman Citizen* have followed with keen interest the development of Amendment strength throughout the country, as shown by our correspondence. To be a reader of the *Citizen* is to be regarded as one who is informed on those vital issues of the times pertaining to the woman movement. This, perhaps, is what prompts William F. Aiken, of Greenfield, Mass., an interested observer of the progress made by suffrage, to remark:

"The United States Senate seems to need enlightenment at the present time, and the *Woman Citizen* is an excellent medium to do it."

This recognition of the part the *Citizen* is playing in the campaign for Federal Suffrage has long since become general throughout the country. In a number of instances, as the Congressional Record will show, our leading politicians have been turning to its columns for authoritative information on the biggest political issue of the day.

The *Woman Citizen* is a necessary adjunct to the reading course of the woman who would keep posted on the progress of the times as it affects her.

"Date the subscription so it will include all the articles on 'Parties and Primaries,'" writes Herbert Constable, of Erie, Pa.

We frequently get messages of that nature.

"I thought your last number (Aug. 24) the most interesting you have issued this year," is the word that comes from Mrs. E. H. Byrne, of Hurricane, N. Y.

Let's go over the top for that 100,000 mark.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

Your splendidly illustrated paper is much enjoyed by all in this house.
MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, London.
President National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies.

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
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To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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August 31st	*September 7th*
1. South Dakota	1. South Dakota
2. Georgia	2. Georgia
3. Iowa	3. Iowa
4. Indiana	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. New York	10. New York
11. Ohio	11. Ohio
12. Virginia	12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri	14. Missouri
15. Alabama	15. Alabama
16. Texas	16. Texas
17. Maryland	17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Louisiana	20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia	21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut	22. Connecticut
23. Tennessee	23. South Carolina
24. South Carolina, Kentucky	24. Tennessee
25. Arkansas	25. Kentucky
26. North Dakota, Washington, D. C.	26. Arkansas
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi	27. North Dakota, Washington D. C.
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 14, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Straws in the Wind

STRAWS tell the way the wind is blowing. In the recent primaries several interesting straws were noted in transit. In New York, within the Republican primaries, there was a lively and bitter contest for the nomination of Governor. The candidates were the present incumbent, Governor Whitman, who vetoed the abolition of the child labor law for the war, at the instance of the women of the state, and who has not only been a loyal friend of woman-suffrage but stands for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The other candidate was Merton W. Lewis who has always opposed suffrage, evaded the question concerning the Federal Suffrage Amendment and was the candidate of the old Republican machine, an aggressive member of which is Senator Wadsworth, who, in the United States Senate, is the leading Republican opposer of the submission of the question.

Governor Whitman received the nomination. In many precincts it has been reported that the women voted more generally than did the men. The Republican women did not forget to reward the man who had stood by them and to stand by their cause at one and the same time.

Alabama, where no woman votes, sends to the United States Senate Oscar W. Underwood, who may well be called the leading Democratic opposer of the Federal Amendment. He is more consistent than some other opposers, for he voted against the submission of the prohibition amendment as well. There has been in Alabama a lively and bitter contest over the nomination for Governor within the Democratic primaries. Senator Underwood absented himself from his duties in the Senate to campaign the state from end to end for the Governor who stood against the ratification of the prohibition amendment. The opposing candidate who stands for the ratification of prohibition won.

Thus the political factions of the two Senators who are leading the opposition to the Federal Suffrage Amendment, one Republican and the other Democratic, were worsted in the primary campaigns in their respective states. It would seem that neither North nor South is there much further use for the nineteenth century Bourbon obstructionist.

C. C. C.

Our War Dress

IN order to meet the Government's regulations and suggestions for economy in manufacture, the *Woman Citizen* is putting on a sober dress with this issue. We shall, however, from time to time break into colorful covers, as suffrage successes in the West and at Washington make it necessary for us to match the garb to the occasion.

The Way New York Does It

FROM Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf there is one objection to woman suffrage which has been an over-worked, ever hated one. It is expected to crush any suffragist into silence and retreat, "Woman suffrage will double the ignorant vote and there are too many ignorant voters now."

This is the way New York is answering that perennial obstacle and throwing it on the scrap heap.

(a) In November, 1917, she enfranchised her women and established universal suffrage.

(b) In January, 1918, her Legislature met and passed a compulsory educational law with the penalties which most of such laws lack. Every minor between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who cannot speak, read or write English must attend day or evening school or must study English in classes organized in places of employment. Failure to comply with this new law, which went into effect September 1st, will render the minor liable to a fine of not more than $5, the parent or guardian liable to a fine of not less than $20, and the employer to a fine of not less than $50. The public school system provides the necessary schools and teachers.

(c) The same Legislature passed an amendment to the constitution which must now pass another Legislature and be submitted to the people. This amendment will provide that after January 1, 1920, no person shall be entitled to vote who is unable to read and write English.

So the bugaboo is on its way to extinction. Let the timid states copy New York's example.

C. C. C.

The Primary and the Woman

NOBODY is ever going to know exactly what part of Governor Whitman's great victory in the New York primary of September 3 was due to the woman voter. But it is a significant fact that at the close of the voting on September 3 the men leaders in the Republican party who have opposed woman suffrage stood discredited to an extent undreamed of before. Chief among these men was Senator Wadsworth. Just how successful Senator Wadsworth is going to be in his effort to engineer political combines inimical to the cause of woman suffrage is indicated by what happened to him in his support of Merton Lewis, Governor Whitman's opponent. Snowed under is a fairly comprehensive term, but it seems to leave something unsaid when applied to Senator Wadsworth's discomfiture in view of the immense majority, 150,000 to 175,000, piled up for Governor Whitman.

MRS. DAVID CLARK BALCH

IF all the enrolled Republican men and no Republican women had voted 743,893 votes would have been cast. If all the Republican women and no Republican men had voted 375,093 votes would have been cast. As a matter of fact only about 300,000 Republican votes were cast by both men and women and there is no telling how many were cast by men and how many by women. If all the enrolled Democratic men had voted and no Democratic women, 640,000 votes would have been cast. If all the enrolled Democratic women had voted they could have accounted for 247,676 of the quarter million Democratic votes cast in the primary. Here, again, there is no telling whether men or women came nearer to supplying their proportionate quota. One factor that played its part in reducing the woman's vote was the refusal of many women to enroll for the primaries because they are unwilling to cast in their allegiance with either party until one or the other has determined the fortune of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party did its share of the work of educating the women of the city to the significance of the primaries.

MRS. DAVID CLARK BALCH, Chairman of the Political Committee of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, declares that women voters need assistance in their endeavors to size up candidates for office and cites by way of illustration the experience of the City Party on Primary Day.

"Hundreds of women flocked to our various headquarters seeking information," says Mrs. Balch. "At our main offices at 3 East 38th Street, members of the Political Committee were busy from morning until night attending to the visitors who were intensely earnest in their quest for knowledge. Some of them were disappointed because we did not advise them how to vote, which of course as a non-partisan body pledged to an impartial treatment of candidates and parties we could not do. Some were disappointed because the men in whom they were particularly interested did not return the suffrage questionnaires answered. But the majority were pleased with the information given them as to the opinions and records of the aspirants for office. We feel that we did pretty well considering the time of year when many of the candidates left town for vacation trips, in obtaining answers from seventy-five per cent of the candidates. Our experiment of helping the woman voter in this way is certainly successful, and we shall be spurred on to greater efforts for election day. At that time we hope to have more data, a more systematic way of giving out the information and a larger corps of workers. We feel that we have made an impression not only upon the woman voter, but upon the candidates who we feel will after this realize that our work has a decidedly practical value."

GUBERNATORIAL candidates for nomination outdistanced all other candidates in being first to file their answers to the questionnaire sent out to all political candidates by the New York City Party. But few candidates allowed any appreciable time to elapse before placing themselves on record as regards the important points set forth in the questionnaire.

The two leading questions in which the women were most keenly interested were:

1. Will you support the government to the utmost in its prosecution of the war?

2. Are you in favor of Woman Suffrage?

Will you support the Federal Suffrage Amendment in its passage through Congress and its ratification by the New York State Legislature?

The specific replies to these questions by the candidates for the governorship, as set forth at New York City Party headquarters, show that Governor Charles S. Whitman (Republican) replied in the affirmative to all questions put to him. Asked whether he would support the government, he answered simply "I will," and asked whether he would further the interests of the Federal Amendment, he replied, "I am in favor of it, although of course it does not come before the Governor for approval or disapproval."

Merton G. Lewis (Republican) added a letter to his questionnaire in which he stated that he would "unhesitatingly reply yes" to the query about government support. "In reply to your second question," wrote Mr. Lewis, "I repeat to you what I have said verbally. I have heretofore opposed woman suffrage. I have felt that there has been in this state a great body of unintelligent voters lacking in knowledge of our system of government, our history and our ideals; that it would be dangerous to add to that already large body an equally large body of equally unintelligent voters.

"Several years ago I prepared and secured the introduction of a proposed amendment to the constitution giving to both men and women having the proper educational qualifications the right to vote. My proposed amendment did not receive the approval of the Legislature, which did approve the amendment favored by your organization. This amendment is now an established fact, a part of the constitution of the state. I have been asked

whether I would support an effort to repeal and strike from the constitution the amendment inserted by the vote of the people at the election of 1917. I have replied that I would not; that women having won the right to vote should retain it, and I have expressed the hope that they will use the ballot generally and demonstrate the wisdom of their enfranchisement. These are my views and this is my record. I could not change it if I would. In adopting this view I acted entirely as I thought to be for the best interests of the state and all the people of the state. It may be that I was mistaken. In any event, it is my judgment that the right which the women now have to vote will never be taken from them, certainly not by any effort of mine."

Alfred E. Smith (Democrat) tersely wrote "Yes" as his answer to the two leading questions, while William Church Osborn (Democrat) replied in the affirmative to the first and said concerning the Federal Suffrage Amendment, "I prepared and presented to the Syracuse conference a resolution to that effect."

A further use is being made of this questionnaire for the City Suffrage Party is again making the educational work for women voters one of the chief features of the suffrage program. The rudiments of civil government and the principles of the political parties will be taught and discussed. The primary elections and the data regarding candidates and their attitude on various questions will be used as a practical part of the work.

WOMEN candidates in the primaries carried off important nominations in several districts. Late reports set the number of successful contestants at 16.

The Republicans nominated one woman for Congress, two women for the State Senate and three women for the Assembly. The Democratic nominees include one for the State Senate and nine for the Assembly.

Mrs. Sadie Kost, Republican, heads the list of women nominees as the candidate for Congress from the 22nd District. She will have a man opponent on the Democratic ticket.

Women candidates for the State Senate are Catherine P. Wylde, Democrat, in the 1st District, and Mrs. Kate F. Southmayd, Republican, in the 5th District. Late advices from the 24th Senatorial District show that Mrs. Mary Brewer of Staten Island won over her woman opponent by 662 votes.

Women candidates for the State Assembly on the Democratic ticket are Elizabeth Colbart, of Albany County, 2nd District; Grace Martin, in Monroe County; Mary M. Lilly, in the 7th District, New York; Mrs. Etta Clancy, Niagara County; Dr. Elizabeth R. Gillette, 2nd District, of Schenectady County; Harriet C. Orvis, St. Lawrence County; Mattie E. Truman and Annie T. Connolly, in the 4th and 5th Westchester Districts, and Kathryn H. Starbuck, Saratoga County.

The Republican Assembly nominees are Jennie B. Cohen, 1st New York District; Margaret Spooner, Orleans, and Hattie Michael, Ulster County.

Mrs. Arthur Livermore, of Yonkers, a well-known suffragist, as woman campaign manager for the Whitman forces, is accredited with exceptionally good work in lining up the woman vote of Westchester County for Whitman.

ALREADY New York women have begun to get ready for registration in October.

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Chairman of Manhattan Borough, has sent out letters to hundreds of Manhattan leaders, captains and workers to say:

"We want your cooperation in getting the woman voter out to register in October. New York State is being watched by every other state and by the European countries. The results of its woman vote will influence the campaign all over the world.

"It is our plan to make an intensive campaign during registration week which begins October 7th. We will go to the woman voter and remind her she must register in order to vote. A flier which urges registration and tells the days and hours for so doing has also a blank space where the polling place of the election district can be filled in.

"Give up everything except your duties that week and do your part to make this last drive for our suffrage cause a success. Give as much time as possible—the whole week, several days, a day, or even one hour. It will help if you can carry the message to the people in your own house only. We want to feel we have given every woman in New York City an opportunity to use her right as a voter."

Women in National Politics

THE National Republican Party has taken definite steps to insure the participation of Republican women in the management of that party's affairs through the formation of a woman's national executive committee. This action of the Republicans followed a conference of prominent Republican women called at Chicago September 4th by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee. The step taken by the Republicans is significant of the value placed on the woman vote by a major political party.

The woman's committee, when completed, will consist of nine members. Those already chosen include: Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois, chairman; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Mrs. Florence Colliers Porter, California; Mrs. W. A. McCarter, Kansas; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington, and Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Illinois.

These women are prominently identified with the woman suffrage movement and their interest, at present, centers about the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The success of the Amendment in the Senate lies very near to the hearts of all of them.

The new woman's committee will cooperate with the Republican National Committee in planning ways and means that will insure the fullest possible participation of Republican women in the affairs of that party.

So enthusiastic were the women in attendance at the Chicago conference over the prospects opened up by the new plan that they continued in session for two days, formulating plans and outlining a definite program. The program will be discussed at length when the National Committee meets in Washington in December.

THE Louisiana Legislature took occasion recently to express itself as not in favor of suffrage by the Federal route. Following close on that action comes the news of the re-nomination of Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of that state, without opposition. Senator Ransdell is a staunch supporter of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, a fact well known, but the people of the state do not hesitate to send him back to the Senate, which leads one to wonder if Senator Ransdell may not represent the sentiment of his state more accurately than does the Louisiana Legislature. The question of whether his support will be weakened by any resolution the Legislature has passed is best answered in his own words: "The resolution of the Louisiana Legislature will, of course, not affect my position on suffrage, and I shall vote and work for the measure."

"The Votes Seem Assured"

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, who is again in Washington in personal command of what she deems to be the last stage of the struggle for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, sends *Woman Citizen* readers the following analysis of the Washington situation and its determining factors:

"The votes necessary to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment seem at last to be assured.

"As a matter of fact," says Mrs. Catt, "woman suffrage has become an issue which all long-sighted politicians recognize may vitally affect the destinies of the two dominant parties. There is manifest a commendable desire to eliminate the question from the November elections by an early and favorable vote. It is face evident that the control of the next Congress, with the presidential election looming in the background, will be decidedly affected by the woman suffrage issue. The control of the next Congress depends strictly upon the elections in the states where women vote.

"Bitter congressional and senatorial contests have been in progress in certain southern and northern states, but the interest in the outcome is purely local, as in any event Democrats will be returned from the southern states and Republicans from the northern states, wherein these contests have been waged. The real battle ground for the present is in the West, where the parties are more evenly matched and so close is the contest there and so narrow the margin in the House of Representatives that the change of a few votes in four or five congressional districts in either California or Kansas would give the control of the House to the Republicans.

"The Senate has a Democratic majority of eight. But the Democrats lose one representative in Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, who voluntarily retires, and indications point strongly to the probable loss of two other Democratic Senators in the coming election. On the other hand, the Republicans seem likely to lose can give the control of the 66th Congress either to the Democratic or Republican party.

"Like men, many women's political vision and responsibility are limited by state boundaries, but there are enough women in every state intensely interested in the Federal Suffrage Amendment to furnish such organized effort. On the other hand, it is equally clear that the women of the West have little inducement to give this unusual service to either party. For two months the Federal Suffrage Amendment has languished in the Senate to the amazement of its friends at home and the allied countries two Senators; if so, the balance is recovered. The struggle for control of the Senate, as well as the House, is confined to seven states, all western enfranchised states.

"It is the clearest proposition any campaign committee ever had to meet: a limited number of well organized women voters which have more promptly dealt with the woman suffrage question. Either party could at any time within those months have had the credit of putting it through had two of its anti-minority been willing to change their votes. That women in the West, where they have voted for years, are bewildered by the opposition they have never met at home, and that they are confused as to their political duty is evident from the mass of letters and telegrams which come to our Headquarters.

"Women no more forget their friends than do men when the issue is clear. Witness the recent contest in the Republican primaries of New York, when in many precincts more women than men voted and undoubtedly the great majority came out to renominate Governor Whitman who had been their staunch friend. Witness also the Democratic primaries in Texas where nearly 400,000 women turned out to defeat the impeached Ferguson, which they did emphatically.

"At this time when growls are heard from the press and public on all hands at the incomprehensible stay of action on the amendment, justice demands that the explanation be made that the delay has been due to the minority, not to the majority, of the Senate and that that minority is composed of a minority of each party, working together to present the passage of the amendment. No cause ever had stauncher or more loyal friends than ours. Many Democrats and many Republican Senators are as sincerely and earnestly interested in the passage of the amendment as are women themselves. They have espoused woman suffrage because they recognize the justice and timeliness of action now and seek no advantage to themselves or their party through their attitude. Indeed there are Senators in both parties who would sacrifice a party advantage to serve the cause of political liberty for women.

"Naturally these friends of the cause are anxious that their party shall gain the advantage of having met the issue fairly and in accord with the certain trend of progress. As a non-partisan organization the National American Woman Suffrage Association is not concerned as to which party shall secure for itself the credit for the passage of the amendment. What the suffrage association is concerned with is the passage of the amendment."

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT has transmitted to President Wilson a letter from the women of France which expresses their appreciation for the President's recent message to the women of the Allied countries.

The letter to President Wilson is signed by Mme. De Witt Schlumberger, President of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, who, on behalf of the women of France, thanks the President for his "stirring reply on the subject of Woman Suffrage."

Citing the fact the President's message had been given wide publicity in the press of Paris and the provinces, Mme. Schlumberger says, "As we hoped, your opinion on woman suffrage has made a deep impression in France and has exercised a favorable influence on our deputies." An extract from an article in the *Petit Parisien*, included in the letter bears out this claim:

"The group for women's rights, meeting at the Chamber, has noted President Wilson's reply to the 'International Woman Suffrage Alliance,' recognizing the part played by women in the war, and declaring himself in favor of their right to political franchise.

"The group has decided to request the Committee for Universal Suffrage to lodge its report on this question in the near future."

Evidently it is to be a neck-to-neck race between the Republic of France and the United States to see which shall do justice to women first.

As suffragists, you are working for the war, don't forget that

THE WOMAN CITIZEN of September 28 will present woman's part in the FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

Order your extra copies now.

Every Door of Opportunity

IN Italy more than 120,000 women are facing the hardest work of the war in occupations that formerly have been supposed to belong exclusively to men, according to estimates made by official publications of the Italian Government. An extract translated from a recent report follows:

"Women in factories have left lighter work to take men's places, and peasant women have come to the cities, attracted by high wages in the munition plants. Women are being employed in making airplanes and their work is recognized and appreciated, although three years ago this was not considered a suitable occupation. Lombardy is the largest industrial center and Milan the chief industrial city, but everywhere conditions have changed.

"Every effort is made to guard the health of munition workers. This is particularly necessary for the peasant women who are unaccustomed to long hours indoors. Physicians are stationed in each factory to attend to emergency cases, and there are rest rooms with baths and showers. Club rooms and places of amusement also are furnished to guard the moral welfare of these simple women in their new environment. Their homes are officially inspected and the landlords are required to keep the property in first rate condition. Municipalities control rents, which consequently remain reasonable in spite of the crowding of the cities.

"The munition plants are situated outside the towns and the workers travel back and forth on the street cars. In most of the cities the fare is 2 cents, and during busy hours tickets may be used that cost even less.

"Day nurseries have been established in the munition plants and the women bring their younger children with them in the mornings. An allowance of time is given to nurse the babies, and as a result of this the number of nursing mothers has increased from 27 to 50 per cent. while infant mortality has decreased from 36 to 9 per cent.

"A law compels all munition workers to register in the national pension fund. Since the war a second fund, to which employees pay a small sum monthly, has been started to provide for conditions after the declaration of peace, when many of the munition workers will be compelled to find other employment."

Another Italian report, that of the Economics Central Union, tells the bad side of the picture and suggests reforms; *i. e.*, in hours, a three-shift day of eight hours each in munitions; in wages, "the application of the principle that wages should be equal for the same work with equal production"; minimum wages and extra pay owing to high cost of living.

Other interesting matters in this report are its comment on the agricultural labor of women and its suggestions for the future of woman labor.

On the first it says: "With regard to the agricultural work, while the committee admires the spirit of sacrifice and abnegation, with which Italian women have so efficiently contributed and still contribute to mitigate the damage deriving from the lack of male help, now exclusively employed for the defense of the country, it is to be regretted that in certain regions the women are submitted to excessive work with salary absolutely inadequate, and the committee, therefore, reminds landowners of their social duties, especially in the present crisis."

As to the future, the report says: "In due time all female help will be in the transformation of industries changed from destructive to constructive purpose. The committee will appreciate professional assistance which may help in strengthening the women workers in defense of their legitimate rights and the consciousness and practice of their more elevated moral duties toward themselves, their families and the countries at war."

"THERE is no question," says Mary Conyngton in a recent issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, "that women have played an important part in the industrial life of France since the outbreak of the war. Discussions and reports concerning their new activities are conspicuous by their rarity, and even today, nearly four years after the change in their condition began, it is impossible to learn, except for the establishments under the control of the factory inspectors, how far the number of women employed has increased, or to secure details as to the new occupations they have taken up, and how they have fared therein."

Miss Conyngton ascribes this matter-of-course attitude, that accepts the women without keeping statistical track of them, to the fact that they have always been in industry in France. Says she: "In France, although the women were expected, as a matter of course, to be good housekeepers and devoted mothers, they were also expected as a matter of course, to share in the business side of the family life. Throughout the middle classes it was the natural thing for a woman on marriage to take a part in her husband's business, to keep the books, or go into the shop or store, or help in the buying, or otherwise act as a business partner. Consequently, when war called the men away, there was no particular opposition to be overcome before women could take their places."

After four years of war, Miss Conyngton tries to gather together the fragmentary information into a comprehensive report on French women in munition work.

In 1915 a British Commission visiting France found 1,800 small munition shops in Paris alone. These were frequently family affairs in which the question of the sex of the worker was hardly raised. The women of the family took their part, as a matter of course, and if outside workers were added as demands increased, there was no prejudice against women workers to be overcome. The report cites the case of one small shop in which the day shift was superintended by the father and the daughter, and the night shift by the mother and son. The numbers in these little shops are impossible to count, but comparison of partial figures from labor bulletins shows that in munitions, in July, 1915, 44,162 women were employed; by January, 1916, this had increased to over 100,000, and by January, 1918, the latter number was almost quadrupled (399,631). At the latter date women formed about a quarter of the workers employed on munitions.

THE women of Texas have more than proved their cause, if, indeed, proof could be regarded as at all necessary.

So far as we have been able to learn, no mother has neglected her baby and no wife her husband because of the ballot.

The homes of Texas have not suffered, but the State has enjoyed a great benefit.

A greater proportion of clean, honorable, upright men have been nominated for office.

A larger vote was polled than ever before, but with much less of the usual tumult and vulgarity.

Almost as a warning, the Dallas *News* says, editorially: "Most of the women voters in the recent election knew more about whom they were voting for, and why, than the male voters did. . . . Resting upon their traditional reputation for being innate geniuses, they went to the polls and voted extemporaneously, so to speak.

"Woman suffrage means that politics as a profession is doomed. Women will purify politics not by destroying existing institutions and customs, but merely by shocking the guardians of those institutions and customs into the knowledge that they must improve upon themselves if they are to have a 'look-in' in the future."

Repatriate Mo
In the Refugee Hospitals of

By Anne Hirst

ANY American hospital might be proud to record the achievement of ours—measles broke out in our hospital just after the ten children arrived here from Paris—and we had but the one case! Of course we hesitate to accord all the glory of this escape to "bonne chance," but whatever the reason we're mighty grateful. Madeline ——, the child already hopelessly ill of tuberculosis, had been exposed to measles and they developed the second day after her arrival. Every other child—not to mention our personnel—has happily escaped.

We are assured, by the way, that arrangements are being made to move the children on to their destination, where they can be permanently cared for. Their cure is impossible and we have not the accommodations here for them to stay during the summer. Their improvement, though, is good to see; they play out under the trees, those in casts lying still upon the grass and the others darting in and out among the ferns and pine trees. When they are moved again, they will be in far better condition.

There is joy at last in the pharmacy over the coming of the drugs ordered so long ago. Several turned in to help unpack them, and this whole end of the hill is permeated with a mixture of smells peculiar. The carpenter is hastily called upon to put up new shelves to accommodate the shipment; in the meantime rows of bottles, boxes of ampules, packages of drugs stand on tables, on chairs, on the floor, while our young pharmacist is visible from the shoulders up in the center of the array. But temporary discomfort cannot ruffle her thanksgiving, for now she can fill her prescriptions with "promptness and accuracy" instead of substitutes and "perhaps they'll come tomorrow-sss."

The surgical and medical dispensaries are busy every day now, and the local population is well cared for. A reformée brings in a glass-cut foot for treatment; this young boy has left a finger-end in his bicycle-chain and brought the rest to be bound up; eczema, other skin troubles, coughs and colds made worse by poor nourishment—a goodly proportion of the "ills that flesh is heir to"—and French flesh seems to be more "heirer" than usual—is represented in the records of our Hospital.

Three days a week one of our cars carries a doctor and nurse to three neighboring towns for dispensary work there.

From the station a week ago our ambulance brought four old women refugees. From the district of the Marne they had come, and three days and three nights of traveling had reduced them to a trembling state of weakness and hysteria. Their actual ailments were slight—only two needed surgical treatment—they suffered most from shock and exhaustion—and when we learned of their experiences we did not marvel. The hospital near Chalons, where they were patients, had been bombarded, and the inmates were hastily packed off to this Southland so far from the danger lines. Their few belongings, knotted into tiny bundles, were pitiful enough—one old woman had as much as six francs in a purse secured pinned to her bosom. They were hurried into clean beds, and steaming bouillon helped them to a restful slumber. Somebodys' grandmothers, without a doubt, torn from their homes and friends, deposited among a people speaking a foreign tongue—however eager to lessen their suffering, foreign still; to women of such age, doubly hard.

These women will rest here for a short while and receive the medical attention necessary, before they proceed to the permanent quarters provided for them by the Government.

ANOTHER refugee—a man—has just left the Hospital. Dr. Seagrave, who recently arrived with Mrs. Heliker, has already performed an operation on a little child, removing a few of the large company of adenoids that thrive so healthfully in these throats of France! Other hospital beds are filled by the Paris children, and by patients from Labouheyre and Pontenx.

July the Fourth, and July the Fourteenth, these anniversaries that are so similar in their meaning and their observance, were brilliantly celebrated over here, as all of our home people know by the papers. We spent the first of them with the American camps near us—in the morning an impressive review of our own troops, followed by a reading of the Declaration of Independence, addresses and prayers. After luncheon another camp on the coast had arranged a series of sports. Thousands of khaki-clothed boys swarmed over the hillsides that sloped down to the flat beaches and out to the sea. At dinner we found that the French maids had taken especial delight in decorating the table with garlands of green studded with flowers, tiny American flags, and a large Tricolor. The Secretaire General de l'Office, Prefecture des Landes, invited us to attend the ceremonies at Mont-de-Marsan on the 14th of July. A review of the youngest French troops filled us with mixed emotions—boys fresh from military school, and on their way to the front; they marched past the reviewing stand, which was brilliant with gold braid, cockades and colorful decorations, their young faces aglow, their new helmets flashing in the sun, their clear voices ringing out in the morning air in the marching songs of France. During the addresses a pleasing tribute was offered to the work we are doing here, and our members were seated on the high platform with the Prefet and other distinguished guests.

Since our last writing Dr. Alice Gregory has left for service nearer the front, and Dr. Marie K. Formad succeeds her as Medical Director. Mrs. Inman and Mrs. Layton, two new nurses, have safely arrived, and our entire personnel is now permanently settled in their barracks and working happily together.

The weather continues to be a daily surprise. Today we awoke shivering in an air damp and penetrating; within the hour a hot sun beats down in determined rays, the tree-branches stand without a stir, and one almost sees the heather drying grayly on the hill. The evenings, with few exceptions, are past any description—so lovely in their quiet peace, so fired by the gorgeous sunsets, so flooded in the moonlight that spills down through tree-tops and splashes the open fields with pools of silver. Truly, one almost forgets for an hour that other skies are flushed in angry red and torn by exploding shells that spatter other fields with the sticky scarlet of young blood!

* * * *

"BUSINESS was good" yesterday. A stream of patients flowed to the door of the *Dispensaire;* there were two operations in the Hospital, and at our Dispensary at Pissos we had fourteen visitors. Of course, back home fourteen patients at a dispensary doesn't mean a busy morning; but over here where the development of a dispensary in a new town is a real career, fourteen patients mark a distinct milestone.

In Pissos, a little town twenty kilometres distant, we have the use during the summer of one of the schoolrooms. Yesterday when our ambulance drove to the gate the patients had congregated as usual beneath the great trees in the schoolyard. They proved to be an interesting collection. Babies, young children, widows of several ages, and old women—a varied group. As to the causes of their ailments, malnutrition and neglect predominate.

hers Of France

of the National Suffragists

y, Correspondent

The food question in these smaller towns, as in the cities of France, is a grave one; in this particular place, meat can be had but once a week; vegetables are scarce; potatoes—well, there aren't any; milk is rare, and eggs cost four francs and more the dozen. The condition of the teeth—which deserves a chapter in itself—contributes to the bad health, and the dentist who saves what teeth she can for France and makes new teeth to replace those she cannot save is doing a work whose results are perhaps further-reaching than even she realizes. As for regular medical attention and advice, in Pissos the only doctor is one who just now is home on leave from the front and naturally unable to attend to his practice. Thus, these people, civilians and refugees, are entirely dependent now upon the few hours we can spare them one day each week. There is a small pharmacy in Pissos, and so when the civilians need our medicine, there is a small charge made; when our patients, there and here, though, are refugees, both service and medicines are of course entirely free.

THESE mothers of France, and her widows, tell their histories automatically without adornment, bare of appeal for sympathy. They apparently accept the situation as one accepts an unwelcome rainstorm—something that must come and be lived through, but something that must as surely pass and after which life will be renewed. Renewed as before, perhaps; but renewed, anyhow. "My husband is at the front; my little son, fourteen when his father left, now prepares also to leave me. I am then alone." "I am a widow, Madame. For the past year. My two sons are also gone. Thank you a thousand times, Madame. I return next Thursday." Refugee mothers, with forlorn little children hiding behind their ample skirts, children whose fathers left a year, two years, three years ago. "Il est partis a la guerre, Madame. Après la guerre—" Another of our patients has five sons gone from her—two at the front, two prisoners in Germany, one in a hospital, somewhere. There is not a family with whom we come in contact but is a witness to the continued sacrifice of France. It is indeed a short-sighted mind that cannot recognize the value of such a work—the saving of these women and children who build a new France for the world!

Yesterday, a girl of twenty-three came to us for an operation. She and her two sisters now live in Pissos, sent there from their home on the Marne. She is not so fortunate as to be merely a refugee. She is a repatriate. For thirty-three months she was a prisoner of the Germans. Blond, slim, pretty, she is one of those thousands of young girls who make up the patient middle class on whom every country depends. She tells us a bit of her experiences, how for three long months she, with other French women, were victims of that barbaric trick the Huns have borrowed from days of savagery. In that mystic space of No-Man's-Land sometimes the grass grows high and thick; it obscures the opposite trenches, and barbed wire, long ago entangled, must be cut through and removed. These women of France are forced into the trap. Not only must they endure the repulsive task of aiding their enemy, but they must be exposed to stray shots that may come from the guns of their own countrymen. . . . And so, France's women hold silent the only voice that can free them—the voice of their own cannon.

For thirty-three months these women worked and suffered. Then, in unison, they rebelled. And such was their spirit that the Germans were helpless to enforce their power. The women were repatriated, and sent back to their own country—but sent back with tortured bodies and memories that must poison all the days they live. Their spirit alone survives.

Nine of the children and three of the four old women refugees have left us, gone on to the accommodations, whatever they may be, that the Government can provide. Their departure was touching. The old women had been especially grateful for the care they received. And their separation from the one who must stay with us for treatment was not an easy one. We took them in our ambulance to their new home. The one woman left stood at the top of the hill, waving her farewell, calling in a shrill, thin voice that she would join them soon.

And the children—! Loud were the wails when they learned they must leave. The young French woman sent to accompany them to Arcachon comforted them in her own way, and one of our nurses went along to help her on the journey. The two littlest babies were dressed once more in their quaint little frocks, and the larger ones each carried her own little bundle of belongings. The oldest girl, lying on the stretcher in the ambulance, her leg still in its heavy cast, cried quietly, and the younger ones tried to wave goodby, but the smiles weren't convincingly gay.

The children, we learn, are now in a sanitarium—really an orphanage—from which they will be scattered later. Who knows where? And our little Juliette we saw going about with her tubercular ulcers raw on her throat, bared to the shrinking gaze of the other little folk! Yet we cannot be quick in judging, for where are the people to care for her, where is the time, where is the cost of it to come from?

Last week's mail brought this note to Dr. Formad, signed by two of the older children:

"Cher Docteur:

Voici 2 jours que nous sommes ici et nous nous ennuyons beaucoup. Nous sommes chez des soeurs de. . . . Elles ne sont pas si gentilles que vous et nous ne sommes pas si bien soignées.

Cher Docteur, je ne vois plus rien de nouveau a vous dire et je termine ma petite lettre en vous envoyant tous nos meilleures amitiés.

Marcelle R. ———
Juliette H. ———"

JULIETTE'S sister, Madeleine, the little one so ill of tuberculosis, was not able to leave with the children, and the day following their departure she slipped quietly away from us all. Best for her, of course, but a sad business withal. Her mother unable to come, even afterward, her sister gone among strangers. We did what we could—did more, perhaps, than otherwise we'd have found time to do. Over her coarse gown we fashioned a softer one of gauze; her dark hair was tied with fresh ribbons; the bed was covered with flowers—the villagers, when they learned of her going, stripped their gardens, and even our maids sent a huge bouquet of roses and daisies. . . . The laws of France demanded her burial here, and so on Sunday she was borne to the little church down the road. The Mayor himself, our doctors, and a delegation of others from the hospital followed the hand-drawn hearse. School children in a double row marched with us, as though our Madeleine had been one of them; and the townsfolk in large numbers did honor to the little one who had died away from home. After the service in the church, there followed the impressive interment in a corner of the cemetery across the road, where according to the custom each little child sprinkled her handful of brown earth on the casket as it lay in the open grave.

(*Continued on page 316*)

Fact and Comment

By Alice Stone Blackwell

Anti-Suffrage Mythology

THE official documents of the anti-suffragists are not only liberally peppered with errors of fact, but they occasionally put forward some decidedly odd theories. A recent issue publishes an elaborate article claiming that any man or woman who is not the parent of at least four children is to be classed as a "neuter," a member of "the third sex."

This is rather hard on George Washington, who was the Father of his country, but of nothing else. It is hard upon Florence Nightingale, and Clara Barton, and Joan of Arc, and many of the saints, both ancient and modern.

The national anti-suffrage organ claims that almost all the leading suffragists have belonged to this "third sex." Elizabeth Cady Stanton had seven children, Lucretia Mott six, Julia Ward Howe five, Antoinette Brown Blackwell six. Frances D. Gage—"Aunt Fanny," the beloved pioneer suffragist of Ohio—used to say that she was the mother of "thirty-six feet of boys," and, if we remember correctly, all of her tall sons were in the Army or Navy.

The prominent suffragists, like the prominent antis, have included all sorts of persons, married and single, parents of large families and parents of small. Mrs. George F. Lowell, active in suffrage work in Massachusetts a few years ago, was the mother of ten. Mrs. Pleasantine Wilson mentioned at one of our hearings that she was the mother of eleven. On the other hand, Mrs. A. J. George, for years the most prominent and ubiquitous of anti-suffrage lecturers, has but one child, Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson herself has had but one, and most of the active and conspicuous antis would have to be classified, under this ruling, as members of "the third sex."

When an anti-suffrage lecturer was touring a western state a year or two ago, it was suggested that she might be neglecting her children, and she indignantly replied that she had none. When Mrs. Loughary, president of the Oregon suffragists, was making a lecture tour, somebody asked who was taking care of her "neglected little ones." An editor who knew the family replied that one of Mrs. Loughary's "neglected little ones" was a county judge, and another a doctor; her three daughters were married and taking care of homes of their own.

The editor of the national anti-suffrage organ, after holding forth against "childless women politicians," adds:

"One of the lot recently wrote a long letter to the papers about a former suffrage leader, yet not once did she have the filial instinct well enough developed to mention the fact that the woman was her mother. She wrote of her simply as a suffragist. When a national suffrage leader can write a long, glowing account of her mother as a suffragist, without once mentioning that the woman was her mother, you have a good indication of the heart of the present day 'childless woman politician.'"

The allusion here is evidently to the daughter of Lucy Stone. As for my not mentioning that "the woman" was my mother, that is explained by the fact that I was enumerating her titles to distinction, not my own. As for being childless, I have exactly the same number of children as the editor of the national anti-suffrage organ, Miss Minnie Bronson.

In the campaign of mud-throwing that has been directed against the public activities of women from the beginning, there has always been a tendency to charge any woman who aroused displeasure with being childless. One anti-suffragist got himself into a curious pickle by doing this. He berated the alleged unwillingness of suffragists to be mothers, and held up as the typical suffragist, Carrie Nation, and as the typical anti, Martha Washington—who lived so long before the suffrage movement that she cannot fairly be claimed either as a suffragist or an anti. Thereupon some better informed person called his attention to the fact that Martha Washington had only four children (by her first husband), while Carrie Nation was the mother of thirteen!

Suffrage Wanted in Porto Rico

"SUFFRAGE AS A WAR MEASURE" is the title of a prominent article in a recent issue of a Porto Rican women's magazine, *Album Puertorriqueno*. It quotes from President Wilson's letter to Mrs. Catt, and also from Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry of the Council of National Defense, who says:

"No class in the nation is so legislated for and about as women in industry, yet they have no voice in making the laws that govern them.

"Two conditions peculiar to the war emphasize the danger and injustice of this fact. Thousands of women have entered industry. This entrance of women and war conditions in general, create a tendency to lower standards of work. Women need political power to protect themselves and to protect the standards of the work which they have taken over from the men. They will have no direct influence in industry or in the legislation concerning industry until they have political power. Woman's enfranchisement is an immediate war necessity, which will enable her to give and do her best for America."

This Porto Rican magazine says:

"Every woman who believes in suffrage for Porto Rico should adopt the slogan, 'Suffrage as a war measure,' and work for it. The need for it will be just as great in Porto Rico as in any part of the United States.

"It scarcely needs to be pointed out how splendidly the women of Porto Rico have come to the front in the work of the Red Cross, the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and in all other branches of war activity that have been proposed. There can be no question of their entering the more difficult fields of work when the time comes; and for this time they must be prepared."

"Album Puertorriqueno" is published at Humacao, Porto Rico, in Spanish and English, the Spanish section being edited by Ana Rogue de Duprey, and the English by Geraldine Maud Frascher. It contains a variety of interesting matter.

Women of Vera Cruz Ask Votes

A GROUP of prominent women of Tierra Blanca lately appeared before the Legislature of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and presented a petition for woman suffrage. They backed it up with a good argument, and in the legislative debate their request was championed by three chivalrous members of the Legislature, Mendez, Alcalde and Vasquez; but the Legislature held that it would be contrary to the constitution of the State of Vera Cruz. The "Mujer Moderna" (*Modern Woman*), edited in Mexico City by the Senorita Hermila Galindo, points out that women have suffrage under the charter of Queretaro; also that Article 8 of the Federal Constitution of Mexico abolished legal disabilities on account of sex, and that a state constitution is not allowed to conflict with that of the nation. Senorita Galindo advises the women of Vera Cruz on election day to go to the polls with dignity and modesty and to cast their votes, relying upon the fundamental law of the republic.

To Save Our Shoes

WAR is teaching thrift to many women who were formerly wasteful. It is also waking up many women to wastes upon a colossal scale, which they think that something should be done to stop.

For instance, women are urged, and rightly urged, to practice conservation in every line; among other things, to wear their old clothes and their old shoes as long as possible, in order to conserve wool and leather for the soldiers.

But meanwhile a report from the United States Bureau of Chemistry informs us that every year many million pounds of shoe leather are treated with chemicals for the express purpose of making the shoes wear out in half the time that they otherwise would, thus forcing the public to buy new shoes oftener, and increasing the profits of the people who make and sell them. One shoeman is quoted as acknowledging that in his factory alone 12,000,000 pounds of leather are so treated every year.

It is difficult to find words to characterize this sort of thing. It has been going on, it seems, for many years. It would be interesting to know whether this process is applied to the shoes that are to go to our soldiers abroad. If so, those who apply it might be punished under the law against giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If it is only applied to shoes for the use of our own people, a remedy will still be earnestly desired by mothers of large families and small means who know what a struggle it has been to keep all the little feet shod.

If the wilful damaging of these enormous quantities of leather is not against the law, it ought to be. Women will very naturally ask what sense there is in urging them to save shoe leather by little bits while allowing others to waste it on a gigantic scale. They will continue to save it, but they will certainly try to have the principles of conservation brought to bear all around; and if they have the ballot, they will be more likely to succeed.

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Not Afraid to Trust Women

SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN, of Oklahoma, visiting Richmond on Labor Day to speak at the celebration that afternoon, called at Suffrage Headquarters immediately after the parade. Mrs. John H. Lewis, of Lynchburg, first vice-president of the State League, at present in charge of the Family Room at the big "Y" Hut, at Camp Lee, came to Richmond especially to welcome Senator Owen to Suffrage Headquarters, telling him that she still claimed him as a Lynchburg "boy."

"Madam," said the Senator, "I have never ceased to be a Virginian." Addressing the suffragists, Senator Owen said: "I advocate woman suffrage because I reverence woman. I see no reason why the woman who taught me my manners, morals and religion, as child, boy and man, my mother, should not have a voice in her own government. I do not believe any woman will be less honorable in expressing her opinion by a vote than she is in the rearing of her children. I am not afraid to trust women, I reverence their opinion. I am a strong believer in the Federal Constitutional Amendment for Woman Suffrage. I have worked for it, spoken for it; I shall vote for it, and I am urging others to do so. I hope the vote will be taken soon and will result in its passage." Partaking of fruit punch, Senator Owen offered to the suffragists the toast of the Washburn-Crosby motto: "Eventually—why not now?"

Messrs. White and Wilcox of the Central Trades and Labor Council accompanied Senator Owen to Suffrage Headquarters.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is in receipt of a wire from Oklahoma which reads:

"Democratic State Central Committee unanimously passed resolution on September 6 which says, 'We favor the enactment of legislation granting equal franchise to women in Oklahoma, and in recognition of the splendid work they are doing in support of our war activities, and believing in the principle of equal suffrage, we invite them to participate in the councils of our party.'"

ON June 19, 1918, at the State Convention of the Democratic party in Indiana, this plank was adopted unanimously and is so written in the platform:

"We favor the speedy enactment of the pending Federal Amendment granting equal franchise to women, and pledge the Legislature of Indiana, if Democratic, to promptly ratify such amendment; and if not nationally enacted, we pledge the Democratic party of Indiana to amend the constitution of our state granting equal franchise to women in Indiana, and in recognition of the splendid work they are doing in support of all war activities, and believing in the principle of equal suffrage, we invite them to participate in the councils of our party." All of the district and county meetings of the Democrats have been thrown open to women.

THE Ohio Republicans wrote a Federal amendment plank in their platform when in convention at Columbus, August 28. The plank reads:

"We favor woman suffrage and the immediate submission by Congress for the action of the several states of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution granting them such right."

In discussing the convention the Ohio Headquarters News Bulletin, the official organ of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, says editorially:

"The very definite victory of former Governor Willis over Edwin Jones for the Republican nomination for Governor was a determining factor in the suffrage victory in the platform. Mr. Willis was in a position to dictate the platform if he cared to do so. He did care to see woman suffrage endorsed. It was a great comfort to have his assurance that it was "going in and going through," to know that it was not necessary to appear before the resolutions committees, to know that we could go to the Convention confident that the reactionaries on our question would be outvoted. It was a happy day for suffrage in Ohio."

The suffragists also rejoiced in the nomination of Hon. James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland, the author of the Reynolds Act, who polled the second highest number of votes in a field of twenty candidates. Mr. Reynolds made his campaign as "the suffrage candidate."

The wet interests are said to have actively opposed his nomination, because of his suffrage record. His decisive victory was, therefore, the more gratifying to the suffragists.

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Try the Soy Bean

SOY BEANS have been used and liked in the United States for many years in those regions where they have been grown, and more recently have been used by canners to some extent for general trade. The war situation, with its need for finding new foods and new uses for old foods, has fixed attention on this food crop to such an extent that the name soy bean has now become fairly familiar.

The soy bean, which is well known in the Orient as a valuable food staple, is unlike common legumes, in that it contains much oil and no starch. Oil is obtained by pressing it out of the beans. This leaves a pressed cake, which still contains some oil and all the rest of the food material originally present in the beans. The cake is readily ground into flour, which is of high food value and can be used in many ways in cooking. It has been on the market to some extent for a long time and used for special purposes. It is now becoming a common foodstuff in some localities, one which is well worth knowing and using.

Experiments with the soy-bean flour in the experiment kitchen of the Office of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, show that palatable dishes can be made by using it as one of the ingredients. Tested recipes using soy-bean flour are given in Secretary's Circular 113 just issued by the department. Copies will be sent free on request from Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Women at Home

Putting It Up to Each Calory

The Coal Demand

The increased war demands call for nearly one hundred million tons more of coal than were mined last year. This increase can be met only partially by increased production. The remaining amount, approximately sixty million tons, must be saved. In no other way can the necessary coal be supplied.

America needs coal to-day because in addition to the enormous quantities of steel and other products we ourselves need, the Allies are turning more and more to America for their war supplies, the production of which depends on coal. Twenty-four million more tons of coal than were used last year are needed this year for the increased war needs of pig iron and steel. Every ton of finished steel requires four tons of coal.

Every pound of coal that is saved means more steel, and the war needs every pound of steel that can be produced.

Frequently it is said that since there are almost unlimited quantities of coal in the earth, the additional one hundred million tons required for the total increased war needs this year should be mined. Some of it can be mined—but not all. There are three trillion tons of coal in the earth just as in the air, there are millions of pounds of free nitrogen urgently needed in the manufacture of explosives. The difficulty is to make the coal and nitrogen available for use.

During the first two years of the war coal production in Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary dropped heavily. The first year America was at war, coal production in this country increased 10 per cent. This year there is every indication that our production will be increased 16 per cent, a wonderful record in view of the magnitude of the labor and transportation problems involved.

Already the mines and railroads are doing their part. Almost every week shows a new record of coal mined and transported. Still we are short. Conservation must make up the difference.

Householders are now preparing for the battle of conservation. They will save coal in every possible way.

Here are some suggestions for fuel conservation for which the United States Fuel Administration stands sponsor:

If You Use Coal

The Coal Cooking Range.—1. Clean off top of oven, take off small clean-out door and clean thoroughly under the oven monthly; see that smoke-pipe fits in the chimney tightly, and that the inside of the chimney is closed off about six to eight inches where the pipe enters. If the fire-bricks are loose, get a little fire-clay and fill in joints.

2. Keep the fire-pot up even with the top of oven, rounding off the top, but not having coal against the lids or running out over the oven.

3. Turn shaker handle over quickly as far as it will go and then back; both motions should be continuous and rapid. Repeat until free from ashes and clinkers. If the range has a flat grate, use the poker to clean off the top of the grates. Always allow fire to have full draft for five or ten minutes before cleaning. Take ashes from the ash-pit daily to prevent damage to grates.

4. For baking and roasting, have slide open in the ash-pit door; have the fire-box filled up to the top of the oven and free from ashes. As soon as baking is finished close all front drafts, open the check-draft damper in pipe, and if the fire still burns too freely remove one of the lids over the oven about two or three inches. To leave drafts on after you are through cooking is very wasteful of coal. To fix fire for night, run poker around the side of the fire, which will clean the clinkers off the bricks and water-back. See that the fire is packed down solidly, rounding off the top, but not having coal against lids or running over the oven. Check draft as directed when through cooking. It will keep your kitchen very much warmer if you let the oven-door stand open. For further information or directions consult your regular range man.

If You Use Gas

Likewise the saving of gas is a saving of the fuel that generates it, if it is artificial gas, and a saving of gas itself as potential power, the United States Department of Agriculture advocates—

Ways to Save Gas—Reduce the Number of Burners Used.—You can cook more than one kind of food over the same burner. If you have a colander or a wire basket that fits over an ordinary kettle, you can steam such vegetables as carrots or squash in the colander at the same time that you boil potatoes in the kettle. The under part of the double boiler can be used to boil eggs or small vegetables, while cereal cooks in the upper part. Compartment vessels that have two or three separate divisions fitting together over one burner may be purchased.

Regulate the Size of the Flame.—Turn the flame down after the boiling point is reached, for water that is boiling fast is no hotter than water that is boiling slowly. When the flame spreads up around the vessel you are wasting fuel.

Don't Be Afraid of Relighting the Gas.—Turn it out when you remove the vessel from the burner. Matches are cheaper than gas.

Have a Regular Bake Day.—If you bake bread, bake as much at one time as will be eaten before it dries out.

Don't Light the Oven to Bake a Single Dish.—If you have a roast for dinner that requires the use of the oven, plan a baked dinner. Beef roast with brown potatoes, scalloped tomatoes, and apple Betty all could be baked at one time. Or, if you light the oven to bake quick breads or cake, bake fruit or a dessert for another meal. Small ovens that fit over one burner save fuel.

Select Foods That Can Be Quickly Cooked.—Cook in larger quantites such foods as cereals and soups that require long cooking. They will keep in the refrigerator and you will save much fuel. Leaflet No. 13 tells how to make a fireless cooker at home, and how to use it to cut

(*Continued on page* 318)

An Open Letter

To the President of the New Jersey Antis

My Dear Mrs. Bassett:

Within the past few weeks a number of statements from you have appeared in various New Jersey papers criticising the suffragists for continuing their work in wartime and commending the anti-suffragists for their devotion to the Red Cross and similar activities to the exclusion of all other interests.

From a former member of your organization who has recently become a suffragist, we have just received a copy of a circular letter, signed by you, and addressed to the anti-suffrage organizations of the State. It is headed, "An Urgent Call to Action," and reads in part:

"We have all been feeling that our days were too short—our hands too slow—and our purses too slim to accomplish what must be done and given as our part in the great business of the war; but we owe it now to the New Jersey boys who have the biggest part in hand, as well as to the New Jersey women who are standing back of these boys, that in their absence our beloved State shall continue to possess her sacred rights. . . . Two things are immediately imperative. There must be a canvass of the State, and there must be systematic publicity given to our determined effort to save New Jersey from the fate that has overtaken New York. Our first and most pressing duty is to start the proposed canvass in order that we may present convincing evidence to legislators in Washington, as well as in Trenton, that our contention that we are the majority is undeniable. . . . We have fortunately secured the services of Mr. Bossong, who has conducted such a canvass in other States with colossal results, and he is ready to begin in New Jersey. The expenses of this canvass will be large, but can be met if each branch or group of anti-suffragists will do its part. . . . We enclose printed slips which we ask each anti-suffragist to send with a personal note to as many persons as she may think of as possible contributors. Don't forget that every dollar given to defeat woman suffrage is a dollar towards winning the war, because woman suffrage in America will 'give aid and comfort to the enemy.' We look to you, anti-suffragists of New Jersey, to show your patriotism and thus help to save your country."

May I point out to you that you are taking issue with the President of the United States, whom loyalty demands that we should all support, irrespective of political or party prejudices. He says in his letter of June 14 to Mrs. Catt:

"The full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and only by that action can the nations of the world realize for the benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action."

Believing that the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage should be passed at once the President has written to urge various Senators, among them Senator Baird of New Jersey, to give it their support, saying that he believes our present position of champions of democracy throughout the world will be greatly strengthened by the passage of the amendment. In our own State, Governor Edge, Senator Frelinghuysen, every candidate for the United States Senate except Messrs. Baird and Gray, and dozens of other prominent men favor the immediate passage and ratification of the Federal Amendment. It seems strange to us that women who are fighting against suffrage because they believe their sex will not have wisdom in things political should set their own judgment up against that of the political leaders of the State and Nation whom the men voters have elected to office.

We believe that the protection of our boys in France demands that their women folks at home have the right of suffrage. To many Americans it is shocking news that alien enemies may vote in this country, but in eight states this is true, the qualification being first papers only. One Congressman confessed that the Germans composed a majority in his district, and that a very large number voted on their first papers. He admitted that he could not safely offend these men by voting for woman suffrage. In Nebraska men in one county claimed exemption from the draft upon the ground that they were enemy aliens, but upon being questioned they admitted that they had been voting for years. Here among us are hundreds of thousands of men too alien in sympathy to fight for this country and too un-American to be trusted with responsible war work, yet they are permitted to help elect our Congressmen, Governors and State legislators, who may obstruct needed war legislation, and, if the war lasts so long, may help elect a President upon whose attitude and character the fate of our country will depend.

During the present war the governing bodies of Germany and Austria have both rejected woman suffrage. On the other hand, England and Canada have granted it to all their women, and France and Italy have promised increased suffrage rights to the women of their countries at the close of the war. Do we wish to stand on the side of our enemies or of our allies?

Yours very truly,

LILLIAN F. FEICKERT,

President, New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

No Better Judge

"THERE is no better judge of the moral value of a war move than the President. No small part of the inspiring achievement of having created a united America devoted to winning the war on purposes so ennobled that they are becoming controlling among the Allies, is to be traced back to the almost uncanny perception President Wilson has of human nature and the imponderable things for which it is willing to sacrifice life and property.

"When, then, the President in his letter to Senator Shields says that the passage of the Suffrage Amendment is 'an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy,' and further, that it will have 'an important and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war,' he is talking about those things in which his skill and understanding are confessed almost without exception.

"If suffrage was to come at all, there would some day be a national amendment when the voters of enough individual states had reported favorably upon it. With the winning of New York, that day was probably not far off. The main difficulty with the national process is that the indorsement is through the state legislatures.

"But with the West almost solid for suffrage and so important a breach as the Empire State in the more conservative East, there remains the probably unfortunate possibility that suffrage would become another one of those sectional issues where the South, with its negro population, would find itself in the position of dissent with the rest of the Union. It might be held that we were so near the time when uniformity was desirable that the National Amendment, which is the only way to uniformity, was not much of an anticipation.

"But it is to the international field that the President looks. At war for the rights of humanity, we can hardly afford to take a position that might seem narrow in the view of the nations which already have suffrage, the apparent narrowness coming from the probability that extended resistance to the vote promised to be but futile, anyhow, and might be taken for mere obstinacy."

Evening News, Newark, N. J.

When They Come Back

THEY will come back, America's brave sons,
From war-torn fields, when victory and peace
Have stilled the angry thunder of the guns
And brought to suffering hearts a quick release.
They will come back from anguish deep and strife,
From sights and sounds that only they could know,
Back to the fullness of a richer life—
The great reward because they chose to go.

They will have felt the flames of cleansing fires,
Have passed the tests that try the hearts of men,
Have learned in sacrifice of dear desires
That souls can rise to splendid heights again.
They will have proved that wrong can hold no sway,
Have seen the darkness change to radiant light,
Have left the Presence, "Lo—with you alway,"
And heard His voice in silences at night.

And we who wait and pray for them at home
May one great prayer in soul and spirit burn:
That we may keep the faith until they come,
Be not unworthy of a bright return—
A prayer expressed in every deed and thought,
In every task of willing heart and hand,
A purpose out of pure desire wrought—
To learn of them and some day understand.

—Alison Brown of the Vigilantes.

These Hotels Pay Special Attention to Women Travelers

HOTEL McALPIN
Broadway at 34th Street, New York
An Entire Floor Reserved Exclusively for Women
Hostess and Chaperon in Charge
Shopping Guides Available

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12 East 31st Street, New York
(Four Doors from Fifth Avenue)
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers. Especially adapted to ladies traveling alone.
Room and bath $4.00 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.
JOHN P. TOLSON.

Refugee Hospitals

(*Continued from page* 311)

. . . Particulars of it all were, of course, sent her mother immediately, and soon came her reply; it was a brave, grateful message to the strangers who had cared for her "*Petite Madelcine*" better even than she herself could have done.

This is one of the most regrettable situations brought to our notice here. These little children, taken from their mothers in Paris by their need of medical care (which could not be had in their own city), sent first to one hospital, then to another institution, finallly to be separated even from their companions in travel. What will be the effect of all of it upon the child—upon the anxious parents? And yet, what other course can be opened?

During the past week, there have been four operations (tonsilectomies) and a couple of accident cases. We have three in the men's ward now, and six in the women's; medical refugee cases are expected in a day or so; and our morning and afternoon dispensary hours are full ones. The *Medicin Major* who has this village, and several others, under his care is relieved to find surgeons to whom he can send operative cases. An old man of sixty-five who works in the Usine here had his right hand cut nearly in two last week; the *Major* brought him to us, and his hand was saved. The *Major* himself stayed and watched the operation. This marks a goal that can be appreciated only by those who realize the amazement with which the French view women surgeons; even women doctors are new to them—but for women really to operate—! So that the cap we wear, made dark by the vicissitudes of work-under-war-conditions, now flaunts this flaming feather of an achievement that will increase our opportunities of service and enhance their value in the eyes of these very people for whose relief we came.

Personal

DR. LOUISE C. BALL is director of the courses in radiography for women in the War Service Training School of the Department of Education (New York City.) Besides opening a new field of activity to women, this is, says the New York *Post*, the first attempt to standardize the profession of radiography, which has hitherto been picked up by apprentices. The course is given at the Washington Irving High School.

* * *

Miss Mary McMillan, widely known in medical circles for her work among the wounded soldiers of the British Army, has been added to the staff of Reed College, Portland, Ore., for the training of reconstruction aides in military hospitals. Miss McMillan, who came to the United States from Liverpool, England, two years ago, was "medical gymnast and masseuse" for Col. Sir Robert Jones, who has directed the orthopedic and re-education work among the soldiers of the British Army. She had charge of the Sir Robert Jones Clinic. In October, 1914, she was called to treat the first load of wounded Belgian soldiers sent to England. For the last six months Miss McMillan has been head aide in physical therapy in the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where up to the present time all the American soldiers wounded overseas who have been brought back to this country are being cared for. She has received an eighty days' leave of absence for her Reed College work.

* * *

Dr. Minna Mary Rohen, of Buffalo, has been appointed by the Board of Health, health officer of the Lake George district. She is a graduate of the Ann Arbor Nurses' Training School, an A.B. and an M.D. of Michigan University. She was for three years head nurse at the Deaconess Hospital, at Spokane, Wash.; later medical lecturer and adviser in the Cleveland public schools.

* * *

As an extension of the Woman's Court idea Chicago has set up a woman's jail. According to press reports three of the city jails will be held exclusively for women. Woman-suffrage Chicago has, it should be remembered, a larger force of policewomen than any other city in America, and hereafter women are to be arrested by women, entered on the books by women desk sergeants, locked up by women turnkeys and looked after by a matron.

* * *

Miss Mary Southard is not only chief clerk of Local Board No. 3, Nassau County, L. I., but she is a deputy sheriff of that county, the first woman sheriff of whom we have a record in New York state.

* * *

Private Opha M. Johnson, Marine Corps Reserve, is the first woman enrolled in the Marine Corps. Private Johnson will look after the interests of the young women who are soon to be enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve and detailed as clerks at Marine Corps headquarters. It is expected that a number of the clerical positions at headquarters will be filled by women in the near future, to release for active duty in the field the enlisted men who are now detailed to this work.

* * *

The latest war occupation of women is that of sport editor, held by Ida L. Webster of the Toronto *World*. Of her new job Miss Webster says in *Pep:* "Women certainly have climbed into all sorts of things since the draft became so evident, but just why one did not think of attaching herself to a sport desk in the dark ages of peace is more than I can understand. It's not such a trick. The war is doubly responsible for my 'man's job.' For five years I did press work for one of the biggest circuses in the business. Finally the war made it practically impossible for such an amusement to operate and naturally I drifted back to the newspaper game."

* * *

A young Tennessee woman, Elva M. Witt, has just been promoted from the position of assistant passenger agent to that of passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line at Jacksonville, Fla.

* * *

Susanna Cocroft, physical training expert, is responsible for the physical fitness of women Government employes in Washington. Army officers are assigned to her for drill work and she is organizing twenty-five companies of women. Already nineteen of these (1,900 women in all) have regular drill.

WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE

Correspondence

Who Promised Whom?

To the Editor of Woman Citizen:

In the *Public Ledger* of this city within the last ten days appeared an editorial asking "Who Promised to Whom?" or something like that. No one seems to have answered and the matter should not be allowed to go by default.

I think you stated within a month that during the war Congress promised to Miss Anthony that the suffrage matter would be taken up "after the war," but like most politicians' promises it was not done. Can you give the full story? Or any reports or clippings substantiating this story? If so they should be sent to the *Public Ledger* so that some additional advertising may result as well as to remove the implication that the promise was a canard.

If I can serve command me.

Chas. E. Duryea.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Answer in Brief

FOR years preceding the war men and women reformers worked together for the emancipation of the Afro-Americans and the enfranchisement of women. When the unbearable heat of the slavery question burst at last into the flame of war, the woman's rights leaders centered their energies on the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery, confident that the men leaders saw, as they saw, that the democratic ideal must be made comprehensive enough to include women. They had reason enough for that confidence. The history of the time is full of the commitments of the great Abolitionists to the woman's cause.

No sooner had the negro been emancipated than the question of his enfranchisement leaped to the forefront in politics. Congressional action was demanded on the question. The fourteenth amendment began to take form. Strangely enough the various resolutions on the subject proffered in Congress not only did not include the enfranchisement of woman, but specifically disbarred her by introducing the word "male" before "citizens." As written by our forefathers the Constitution of the United States made no discrimination between male and female. "We, the People," "citizens of America," such was the original language of the Constitution. It is to the tampering of the late 60's that women are indebted for the interpolation that restricts "people" to male citizens only.

Susan B. Anthony, in the far West at the time, read of the resolutions, saw in their sex restriction the greatest menace to woman's rights yet discovered, and sped home as fast as the trains would carry her. At once a form of petition to enfranchise the women of the land was drafted, and in order to unify the fight for democracy by the inclusion of race rights and woman's rights under one banner, the American Equal Rights Association was formed. Petitions were rolled up and sent to Congress asking the inclusion of women in the proposed Fourteenth Amendment.

Meantime this man and that began to draw back, discouraged by the two-fold task of securing justice both for the negro and for women. It became fashionable to point out that women's insistence on justice for woman was inopportune; that America could get along without the word "white" in the Constitution, but not without the word "male"; that the women should wait, it was the negroes' hour; that the women did not want to vote anyway. Among the men that thus repudiated the women's claims were all the old stand-bys.

By this time, be it noted, the question was no longer the humanitarian question of the negroes' freedom, the question had become the political question of the negro having the suffrage. The Republicans were trying to answer it affirmatively, the Democrats were trying to hold it back. It was the Republicans who had given support to the women's rights question. See the Life of Susan B. Anthony, Volume I, page 265, et seq., for the following:

"And here came the revelation which had been for some time foreshadowed—the Republicans refused to champion this cause! From the founding of the Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, women had been always its most loyal supporters, bearing their share of the odium and persecution of early days. When the Republican party was formed, the leading women of the country had allied themselves with it and given faithful service during the long, dark years which followed. All the Abolitionists and prominent Republicans had upheld the principle of equal rights to all, and now, when the test came, they refused to recognize the claims of woman! Some of the senators and representatives declined to present the petitions sent from their own districts; others offered them merely as petitions for 'universal suffrage,' carefully omitting the word 'woman' and trusting that it would be inferred they meant suffrage for the negro men."

"It was a long time before the women could believe that the Republicans and Abolitionists, who had advocated their cause for years, would forsake them at this critical moment. The letters written during this period showed the agony of spirit they endured as they beheld one after another repudiating their demands and setting them aside in favor of the negro. Not only did the men thus abandon the cause of equal rights but, by their specious arguments, they persuaded many of the women that it was their duty to sacrifice their own claims and devote themselves to securing suffrage for the colored men."

In the end the women found themselves "utterly deserted by all the great leaders with whom they had labored so earnestly and harmoniously for many years—Garrison, Phillips, Greeley, Curtis, Tilton, Higginson, Douglass, Gerrit Smith. Of all the old Abolitionists only four—Samuel J. May, Robert Purvis, Parker Pillsbury and Stephen S. Foster—remained loyal to their standard. There was not one of the men repudiating them who did not believe thoroughly in the principle of woman's full right to the ballot. The women simply were sacrificed to political expediency; set aside without a moment's hesitation in obedience to the party shibboleth: 'This is the negro's hour!'"—(Ed.)

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Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
NEW YORK
American and European Plan
Rooms with Bath
$2.00 PER DAY UP
2 Rooms with Bath
$3.00 PER DAY UP
Mina E. Fritz, *President and Treasurer*
Wm. E. Conrad, *Manager*

HOTEL WELLINGTON
INCORPORATED
Seventh Avenue
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EUROPEAN PLAN
1 Room and Bath—$2.00 Per Day Up
2 Rooms and Bath—$3.00 Per Day Up
3 Rooms and Bath—$5.00 Per Day Up
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$1.50 Per Day
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C. C. Sorby, *Secretary and Manager*

FRITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Boylston Street Boston, Mass.
ENTRANCE TO FENWAY
Five Minutes to Centre of City via Massachusetts Subway
ROOM AND BATH
$2.50 Per Day Up
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THREE ROOMS AND BATH
$5.00 Per Day Up
A FEW SINGLE ROOMS
—USE OF BATH
$1.50 Per Day
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Uniforms for Women

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White from $4.50
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425 FIFTH AVENUE
(Thirty-eighth Street) NEW YORK

Let the Truth Overwhelm the Lies

THE Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, long ago departmentalized its work and each member has a department. The department of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is Educational Propaganda.

The Department of Educational Propaganda has recently issued an appeal to the men and women of the country to join in a campaign of organized truthtelling. It has made the discovery that lies travel faster than truth. It therefore invites all patriots, in a leaflet prepared by Mrs. Martha Evans Martin, Acting Chairman, to help fight the battle "over here" by *firing facts for Uncle Sam.* The slogan is "Let the truth overwhelm the lies."

Copies of these leaflets may be had by addressing the Department of Educational Propaganda, Woman's Committeee, 1,814 N street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

You are invited to be an organized *Truthteller.*

Naturalization and Citizenship

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is one of the state organizations whose Americanization department is recognized by the State Council of Defense. Its method of district organization should make it able to do much for the 300,000 aliens now living between Cape Cod and the Berkshires.

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the Association's committee, states, that centers for naturalization aid will, within the year, be organized under the Association's department, to co-operate with the fifteen district courts where naturalization takes place. Also, a class for teaching women to teach citizenship to foreigners, will be opened in October under the joint direction of the Bureau of Immigration and the Massachusetts Board of Education.

This course is to be given in Boston and simultaneously by correspondence throughout the state. A preliminary meeting will be held in the State House, September 19.

Women and the War

"IT is not surprising that woman suffrage has grown into such rapid favor in America during the past few years, and that it should have made great strides during the past year, for men are learning more and more that women have the ability to do many things that formerly were thought to be the peculiar province of men, and that they do these things thoroughly and intelligently.

"The part that women are doing in the war has done much to place them on a political equality with men. Their unselfish, unflinching service in many lines of endeavor, their participation in every war activity, and the dependence that men show in them to help put over every large government movement—these things are not only arousing men to a realization of the capacity of women, but are acquainting woman with her own capabilities. In a nation at war, when every resource must be developed, not the least important thing which has been developed has been its woman-power. Instead of merely praying for the success of their husbands, sons and fathers, women are taking their places by the side of the men, as true comrades. Their labors are not confined to those fields of endeavor which formerly were thought to belong exclusively to the feminine part of our citizenship, but, from necessity and because of their eagerness to help, they are doing many things that only men formerly did, and doing them well.

"In other words, woman is proving her right to full citizenship. In view of this fact, can there be any doubt about the result of the vote on the universal suffrage amendment in Oklahoma next fall? Not if the men of Oklahoma are as intelligent as its women are proving themselves to be.

"The man who votes against the amendment, giving the noble wives, mothers, and daughters of Oklahoma a right to have a full voice in the affairs of the state—a right to which they have shown themselves so clearly entitled—will not only class himself as a mossback of the rankest type, but will display a case of egotism of huge proportions.—*Daily Leader,* Frederick, Oklahoma.

Up to Each Calory

(*Continued from page* 314)

down your use of fuel. No matter what kind of fuel you use, the fireless cooker can help you save it.

Guard the Kerosene.—The woman who cooks with kerosene must guard every drop of oil. The Director of Oil Conservation of the United States Fuel Administration states that the supply of kerosene must be conserved to avoid a shortage next winter.

Every gallon must be made to do fuel war-duty by giving forth its full measure of light and heat.

This can be accomplished only if good care is taken of lamps, lanterns, heaters and stoves.

The Director of Oil Conservation of the United States Fuel Administration issues these principles of fuel-oil saving:

1. Keep all lamps and lantern-globes clean. Let the light *out.* Don't confine it behind smoked and dirty chimneys.

2. See that burners and wicks of all oil-burning devices are clean. Clean burners require less oil and give better lights.

WAR-TIME TRAINING FOR WOMEN

Prepare for Executive and leadership positions

Thorough training in Public Speaking, Self Confidence, Development of Personality, Organization Work, Parliamentary Law.
Splendid business opportunities for well trained speakers.
Private and Class Work.
Enroll Now. Write or 'Phone
GRACE E. GUNN, Pres.
Women's Speaking Club of America, Carnegie Hall
RESIDENCE 1007 WOODYCREST AVENUE, BRONX
Circle 1350

3. Don't allow a lamp, lantern, heater, or stove to burn a minute longer than it is necessary. Don't light one you can do without.

4. Don't use coal-oil for cleaning purposes. Hot water will do the work.

Use a Fireless Cooker.—The fireless cooker is an ally of fuel conservation. A home-made one can be built according to instructions given in Farmers' Bulletin 771, Home-made Fireless Cookers and Their Use. The bulletin can be obtained, free, from the United States Department of Agriculture.

For direct teaching in full economy, the home-maker should place herself in immediate touch with her local home demonstration agent. These agents, acting both in the cities and in the country districts are directly in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture. They are acting in direct co-operation with the United States Fuel Administration in a nation-wide campaign for household economy of fuel. They are ready to demonstrate kitchen-saving methods in the use of fuel. How the pressure cooker, the steamer, the fireless cooker, the oven can be utilized with maximum economy of fuel are subjects of their public demonstrations or personal instructions to home-makers.

Any housewife desiring this scientific knowledge, clearly translated into kitchen English and kitchen practice, can be put into touch with the agent of her city or county. Those desiring the name and address of their local home demonstration agent can obtain it from their State Agricultural College, or by writing to the States Relation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

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NEW YORK

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